

## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 4

## CLEWS SEES PROSPERITY FOR AMERICA.

"A fair idea of the effects of the war on the United States can now be had," writes Henry Clews, in his weekly letter reviewing the financial situation. "As the demoralization of the first shock passes away, it is seen that German commerce and industry will suffer more than any other. The United States will temporarily suffer from the loss of German imports. These, however, will in due season be compensated for by supplies obtained from other countries and by the creation of new or stimulus of old industries in this country. This may or may not revive the tariff as an issue. Our steel industry will ultimately also benefit, for many of the orders which at one time went to Germany will now be filled in America. Our cotton mills may reasonably expect larger orders for export, which will somewhat offset the loss of German purchases of raw cotton. Germany transacted a very large trade with South America, much of which she will lose to the United States. The American sugar industry will also profit largely by the temporary loss of the German supply. The worst of the shock of war in this country has already been felt. We may see its later effects in high prices of food, while the dislocation of industry will temporarily increase the number of unemployed. Ultimately, however, our industries will receive a great impetus, and if any country in the world can possibly benefit from the colossal disaster now hanging over Europe, it will be the United States, which is happily free of all foreign entanglements and should absolutely keep so."

"This war will probably prove which is the mightier. It is to be hoped that it will destroy the use of the sword and make the power of the pen everlasting. If so, this will be the last great war with the sword. The pen is all-powerful in commerce, and this is a commercial age. The sword is death to commerce, the present cruel slaughter being an evidence thereof. After the first great battle is fought every one left to tell the story should urge with voice and pen a final adjustment between the warring nations. Such a result would prove a victory for both sides alike that would produce a general disarmament, thereby saving all the nations concerned from general bankruptcy. The American Peace and Arbitration League, of which I am the President, will gladly co-operate in the arbitration of all the vexed questions at issue connected with the present cruel war—a war which possibly could have been averted had the nations involved submitted their disputes to a great international supreme court, the establishment of which I have always advocated—for why should not intelligent, civilized nations adjudicate their differences before a legal tribunal, as individuals do?"

## HILO'S SPLENDID NEW WHARF.

The maxim "to preserve peace prepare for war" is often quoted. Hawaii has reversed the adage and while all the world is at war is preparing for peace.

A great project which was first planned more than ten years ago is approaching completion. Before the end of the 1915 sugar season the magnificent new wharf at Hilo will be completed and ready for business.

This project represents an expenditure of \$350,000 of borrowed money, but, unlike the large sums borrowed for road construction and lavishly wasted this investment will yield a revenue of over ten per cent per annum on its total cost.

The new Hilo wharf and shed with its freight-handling machinery will be one of the most modern structures of its kind in the world.

The new Hilo wharf will be a money maker for the Territory, a money saver for the sugar producers, and a splendid advertisement for the enterprise and acumen of the Hawaiian business interests that will carry the reputation of Hawaii wherever ships sail the seas.

The construction of a \$350,000 wharf for handling principally sugar is also a pretty strong indication that sugar is to continue to be the chief industrial enterprise of Hawaii for many years to come.

## "BLOOD MONEY" BABELINGS.

Those who refer to the increased profits to Hawaii from tourist travel, induced by the war in Europe, as "blood money," and those who would have Hawaii go into sackcloth and scatter ashes on her head because of the tremendous slaughter going on in Europe, making no effort to thoroughly advertise the attractions of the Islands to war-stranded mainland travelers, are going out of their road for to hunt up grief.

Had Hawaii been instrumental in the least in precipitating the war, then might our profits be termed blood money.

Could Hawaii do anything at all to help restore peace, then might our concentration otherwise be reprehensible.

But we neither started the war nor can we stop it. We can, however, mitigate some of the misery of the world by inviting travelers to come to and stay in the "Peaceful Islands," not only the one tourist resort absolutely unaffected by the war, but the loveliest one of them all, war or no war. The catastrophe of Europe presents a golden opportunity to Hawaii, without any effort on our part, without any desire on our part. We would be hypersensitive fools if we failed to take advantage of the opportunity. We could do no one any good by not taking advantage of it, and we would harm ourselves.

## REPORTS OF ATROCITIES.

In considering the reports of atrocities which come from the battlefields of Europe it is well to remember that there are millions of men engaged there in the business of killing each other, all with their brute instincts uppermost, many crazed to a blood-lust by the strain and the horrors of the fighting. It is quite possible that many of the individual cases of cruelty and of torture are true as reported, but it is not just that nations should be condemned because of these. In each army are men of all strains of character. It would be folly to suppose that in each army there are not some capable of almost anything, and along the hundreds of miles of battle front much may occur unsanctioned, strictly forbidden in fact, by the commanders. War lets loose the worst passions of man. War is hell and the tortures thereof are not confined to combatants, nor to men alone.

## SUPPLY GREATER THAN DEMAND.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, D. C., shows that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, there was a decrease of over \$4,000,000 in taxes on spirituous liquors. A further significant fact is the action of the Kentucky Distillers' Association, agreeing to cut the production of liquor in that state this year fifty per cent. It is stated that distillers in other states will do likewise, the reason being that the supply on hand in the private warehouses far exceeds the demand. Yet the liquor people would have us believe that the "prohibition wave" has brought about "increased consumption."

One of the most cold-blooded gouges ever made of the Territory was in connection with the printing of the last Senate Journal. John Wise has been living off the profits of that gouge ever since.

## ALL HAWAII FOR ALL HAWAII.

The Maui News, speaking for Maunaloa, says that the residents of the Valley Isle approve of the action of the supervisors in cutting out the monthly item of fifty dollars contributed as Maui's share towards paying the expenses of the Hawaii Promotion Committee. The News says in explanation:

The real truth is that there is a very general feeling here that Honolulu doesn't give a hang about Maui—in fact begrudges seeing a tourist stop off here for fear he will leave a few dollars that might be spent on Oahu. Hilo a few years ago felt the same way—perhaps to a certain extent still—and there is just enough truth in the notion to make it difficult to remove.

But it is no mistake that Honolulu has adopted a patronizing attitude towards the other islands in this matter of publicity work, that is resented, even though the real cause of the irritation may not be suspected by either side. Up to the present time all the money that could be raised (Maui's mite included) has been used in trying people on the mainland to come to Hawaii. They are coming, but Maui doesn't see them. Oahu urges us to build a road up Haleakala; to build rest houses; hotels—in short is very long on advice, most of which under present conditions cannot be followed.

But here is the thing that Oahu must come to realize from bottom to top, before its efforts will ever be the success they should be. Honolulu needs Maui, and Hawaii, and Kaula, a good deal more than these other islands need Honolulu.

When this fact sinks home, the promotion committee, the Ad Club and the Advertiser will be as keen on getting a road to the top of Haleakala—as a territorial asset—as they are now in condemning Maui people as back-numbers because they can't build the road overnight themselves, and because they decline to break themselves in helping keep a stream of tourists coming which they never see. Honolulu always will reap the lion's share of tourist profits; and Maui's assets will always bring more returns to Oahu than they ever can to Maui. It's up to Honolulu to do more than talk. The tourist isn't going to be satisfied until he can see all that is worth seeing in the Territory, and Maui isn't in position to make her attractions accessible without help. She is willing to do her share, but likes to have at least a little play for her own money.

This appears to be rather a narrow view to take of the matter. The promotion committee offers to Maui the same publicity that it offers to all other islands and, as a matter of fact, has of late been booming the Haleakala trip particularly. The Advertiser has consistently referred to that trip as one which tourists should make.

It is a tremendous task to inaugurate a tourist route, which once started grows of its own accord, and the great attractions of Maui have been overcast by the many, many years of publicity given to the Volcano trip. The Territory as a whole has never had a tenth of the tourist business that its attractions justify, nor has it ever had as yet a tenth of the advertising abroad that the certain returns from the proper advertising justify. At the present time the Ad Club is endeavoring to double the amount available for the use of the promotion committee, while, if the business men of Hawaii really appreciated the opportunity that is now offering, the amount would not only be doubled but multiplied by ten. The whole Territory spends less in advertising than many of the individual hotels of Florida and Southern California. There is almost as much spent advertising certain brands of beer in Hawaii as is spent in advertising Hawaii throughout the whole world.

Maui has been contributing fifty dollars a month. The Ad Club is trying to raise a fund of \$4000 a month, the present available fund being \$2000. Maui's fifty has been one-fortieth of what has been spent, and, if continued, would be one-eightieth. That is, if Maui only got what she paid for, she would receive a visit from one out of every eighty tourists who come to Honolulu as a direct result of the work of the promotion committee, to say nothing of the local tourists, the Honoluluans who go to Maui as a result of the publicity given to the island in the Honolulu press and the promotion bureau.

It is absurd to say that Honolulu needs the other islands more than the other islands need Honolulu. It would be absurd to say the contrary. There is no question about anyone "needing" anyone else, any more than it can be said that the right arm needs the left leg. We are part of the whole, and each is essential to all the rest. Promotion work is not and should not be made a matter of any one part of the group against the rest. This is a "get-together" season, a pull-together time, not a time for local bickerings or inter-island jealousies.

## JUST FOR INSTANCE.

In the heat of a political discussion, especially in a bad and a losing cause, one expects to find candidates overstating or understating the facts, but rarely will find anything quite so bad as the following parallel shows:

## What Kuhio Says The Advertiser Said:

"You know what that Advertiser says, that we Hawaiian are dog-eating Polynesians. It sneers when I give a luncheon at my home. The Advertiser is nothing more than a Hawaiian-bater and always will be. Articles which have appeared in it recently have been written simply to prejudice the minds of the mainlanders who do not know conditions here. These articles are written so that they will be reprinted on the mainland and prejudice the people there against the Hawaiians."

## What The Advertiser Really Did Say:

"The time is at hand when all classes of citizens in Hawaii must pull together. The time is at hand when the Honoluluans of all colors who have the best good of the city at heart will have to combine, wiping out political, religious and color lines and working together in the support of a 'Greater Honolulu' ticket for the advancement and greatest good of Honolulu."

"Those who are today urging the Hawaiians to form a Hawaiian party, as well as those who are referring to the Hawaiians as 'Polynesian dog eaters' in an effort to goad the Hawaiians into political action as a race, are working against the best interests of the Territory and city and should be denounced by men of every race who have Hawaii's interest at heart." — Editorial, February 2, 1912.

## BRITAIN'S DEPENDENCE ON HER FLEET.

Intimation that there may be an early clash between the main British and German fleets gives point to the following war poem which recently appeared in the London Daily Telegraph, from the pen of James Bernard Fagan. It shows the realization in Great Britain of the fact that to the British fleet is left the sole defense of their land. The poem, a gem of English, is:

We have shut the gates of the Dover Straits,  
And north where the tide runs free,  
Check by jowl, our watch dogs prowl,  
Gray hulks in a grayer sea.  
And the prayer that England prays tonight  
To the lord of our destiny,  
As the foam of our plunging prow is white,  
We have stood for peace, and we war for right,  
God give us victory.

## THE PASSING HOUR.

Nothing but sympathy will be heard for Supervisor Cox. He has endured a great deal, and up to the present, had hid his sorrows under a smiling face. Yesterday's affair should not militate against his chances for reelection to the board of supervisors.

Those who have been mentally blaming Supervisor Wolters of the health and sanitation committee for all the mosquitoes suddenly let loose in the city are doing that gentleman a great injustice. Quite a number of the mosquitoes have come over from Waimanalo.

"Ten Nights in a Barroom," to be followed by "John Barleycorn" is the program at the Popular Theater, an indication that the management recognizes the temperance sentiment in Honolulu and is willing to help on in the good work. The various temperance workers should see that these films are well patronized, to show that Honolulu prefers them to such films as "The James Brothers," the pictures of the malodorous Caminetti case and the usual run of crime-inducing pictures, such as this city has to endure in some of the cheaper movie houses.

## THE EXPULSIVE POWER OF A NEW PASSION.

War, says the Independent, kills, smothers or absorbs all passions. War means life or death for men or country, and what will not a man give up for his life? "War is the greatest of all games because the stake is death."

It was a high passion which drove British women of rank and education to fight with men's weapons, and weapons of criminal and madmen, for their political rights; which made them dare prison and starvation and even the contempt of their sisters and brothers. It filled or seemed to fill their souls. But when the flame of war shot across the sky all this was forgotten, and they were ready to scrape lint for the hospitals, and it was safe for the English government to open the prison doors to the whole of them at once and bid them go their way.

Then there is the great Ulster nightmare. Actual civil war was boldly threatened, and a northern Protestant army, and a southern Catholic army were actually mustered and armed. But it was not real war, only hot political passion, and it all dissolved like morning mist when a genuine war smote the land; and Redmond and Carson made truce and shook hands.

There are France and Germany, only a month ago each distracted by a powerful Socialist faction that in one country threatened and in the other had actually achieved rule. What do we see today? The Socialists of either nation contentedly accepting the tyranny of military rule, while at command the proletariat masses enthusiastically shoulder the musket.

And how is it here, where no thunder of musketry can reach us? With a sudden enlightenment of moral and political vision our senate shoots off a whole quiver full of peaceful treaties, long held in suspense; and the President bids congress re-create our commercial navy, a navy which in the infancy of our nation covered the seas, but which was lost by the blind greed which sat and saved at the spigot of a protected industry, while our commerce escaped at the bung-hole. It has taken war to reverse near a century of dishonor.

And must we say as much of Christianity itself, forgotten when war breaks out from the gates of Hell, and, in the madness of slaughter, Church and the Christ of God are trampled in blood?

Yes, forgotten while the mad outburst lasts, for war has no reason. It is folly, insanity; and while it lasts all other interests fail, rights of women or men, rights of property, of race, of life, all law, all morality, all religion, of no more account than the gay notes that people the sunbeams. But the madness passes; Hell's gates are left open for the monster to be driven back; and one day they will be barred strong against his escape. Is this war the climax and the suicide of war? It may be so.

## SEMI-CENTENARY IN MAIL SERVICE.

Fifty years ago this week the world's first railway mail car was given its official test. Two mice were responsible for the idea. Before that day the mail was distributed according to addresses at certain designated postoffices, which usually were the distributing points of whole states. It was slow and laborious work. At one of these distributing points, Green Bay, Michigan, a pair of mice made their home in a pouch that had lain in the postoffice for several days. When the pouch finally reached its destination, near the upper shores of Lake Superior, the receiving postmaster found not only the rodent home-seekers, but also a large family of little mice. They had made beds of chewed-up letters. The postmaster reported the matter to the Chicago office and sent along the mice as an exhibit which was received by George B. Armstrong, the assistant postmaster. To prevent a repetition of such an occurrence, Armstrong sought to speed up the mail service, and finally evolved the idea of having the mail distributed on the trains while in transit. The plan was ridiculed. One man declared: "The government will have to employ a regiment of men to follow the trains to pick up the letters that would be blown out of the cars." However, the first postal-car, an ordinary baggage car equipped with racks and pigeon holes, made its initial run from Chicago to Clinton, Iowa, fifty years ago today.

Today every nation in the civilized world is distributing a large part of its mail matter in railway mail cars. In the United States over 18,000 railway mail clerks are separating over 90 per cent of all the mail originating in this country, and a large volume coming from foreign lands. They have separated in a single year nearly 23,000,000,000 pieces of mail matter, not including registered mail. They travel an aggregate distance of 500,000,000 miles every year on the 27,000 domestic transportation routes having a combined mileage of 450,000 miles. The service has been raised to the highest point of efficiency today and the present ratio of errors in distribution has been reduced to one in 10,000 pieces of mail. The clerks are expected to distribute the mail so that there will be no rehandling in the postoffices of large cities and to separate it into packages corresponding with each mail carrier's route in the cities. In the case of the largest cities they must separate it according to section of substations. Considering the speed at which the clerks sort the mail, the swaying of the train plunging along at fifty miles an hour, the thousands of railway connecting points, the locations of over 60,000 postoffices in the United States, and the illegibility of the hand-written addresses, it becomes a marvel how the railway mail clerk can work without a greater proportion of errors.

John Wise offered to sell out to the Charles A. Rice committee early in the game. The fact that they could see no value in Wise's paid advocacy of any cause may be one reason why Wise is so bitter in his anti-Rice campaign.

The Advertiser has said something that evidently peeves Messrs. Kuhio and Wise. They grew quite excited about it last night and suggested hanging for The Advertiser editor and beheading for its owner. Tut Tut!

## Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market Quotations

ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION.  
(Island Produce Only) August 28, 1914.

Eggs and Poultry.		August 28, 1914.	
Fresh Chicken Eggs, doz.	@ 55	Cucumbers, doz.	@ 20
Fresh Duck Eggs, doz.	@ 40	Green Peas, lb.	@ 8
Hens, lb.	@ 35	Peppers, Bell, lb.	@ 4
Roosters, lb.	@ 30	Tomatoes, lb.	@ 4
Broilers, lb.	@ 35	Turnips, white, lb.	@ 2 1/2
Turkeys, lb.	@ 30	Fresh Fruit.	
Ducks, Muscovy, lb.	@ 30	Bananas, Chinese bunch	@ 20
Ducks, Hawaiian, doz.	@ 5.60	Bananas, cooking bunch	@ 75
Live Stock—Live Weight.		Pigs, 100	@ 80
Hogs, 100-150 lbs., lb.	@ 14	Oranges, Hawaiian, 100	@ 75
Hogs, 150 lbs. and over, lb.	@ 13	Limes, Mexican, 100	@ 75
Dressed Weight.		Pineapples, doz.	@ 60
Pork, lb.	@ 20	Strawberries, lb.	@ 20
Mutton, lb.	@ 10	Beans, Dried.	
Beef, lb.	@ 10	Red Kidneys, lb.	@ 4
Calves, lb.	@ 12	Calico, lb.	@ 4
Lamb, lb.	@ 12	Small Whites, lb.	@ 5
Sweet, red, lb.	1.00 @ 1.25	Grain.	
Sweet, yellow, lb.	1.00 @ 1.25	Corn, small yellow, ton.	@ 40.00
Sweet, white, lb.	1.00 @ 1.25	Corn, large	36.00 @ 39.00
Vegetables.		Miscellaneous.	
Beans, string, lb.	@ 3 1/2	Charcoal, bag	@ 30
Beans, lima in pod, lb.	@ 2 1/2	Hides, wet-salted—	
Beets, doz. bunches	@ 30	No. 1, lb.	@ 14 1/2
Cabbage, lb.	@ 2 1/2	No. 2, lb.	@ 13 1/2
Carrots, doz. bunches	@ 40	Kips, lb.	@ 14 1/2
Corn, sweet, 100 ears	1.75 @ 2.00	Sheep Skins, each	15 @ 30
		Goat Skins, white, each	10 @ 20

The Territorial Marketing Division under supervision of the U. S. Experiment Station is at the service of all citizens of the Territory. Any produce which farmers may send to the Marketing Division is sold at the best obtainable price and for cash. No examination is charged. It is highly desirable that farmers notify the Marketing Division what and how much produce they have for sale and about when it will be ready to ship. The shipping mark of the Division is U. S. E. S. Letter address Honolulu, P. O. Box 753. Store room 112 Queen street, near Maunakea. Sales room Ewa corner Nuuanu and Queen Sts. Telephone 1840. Wireless address UREP.

A. T. TONGLEY, Superintendent.

## PUNAHOU READY FOR OPENING

Entrance Examinations for Well Known College Will Begin Today.

Active preparations are under way for the opening of Punahou next week. Entrance examinations of the school begin this morning at nine o'clock. It is understood that there already is a large list of applicants. Candidates for the eighth grade and the freshman class will be given their examinations during today and tomorrow.

Those who aspire to enter the third and fourth grades also will be examined today. Those who desire to enter the second, fifth, sixth and seventh grades, will be examined tomorrow.

Indications are that the preliminary registration for the preparatory school as well as the higher courses will be very large.

A number of new instructors for Punahou arrived here on the steamer Wilhelmina this week. Most of them are graduates of Oberlin. In addition a number of the present teaching staff arrived. Among them were Miss Evangeline Holmes, Miss Charlotte P. Dodge and Miss Hazel Beckland.

O. P. Gump is one of the new teachers. He formerly was principal of the South Wayne, Wisconsin, high school. Miss Ethel C. Cosgrove comes to take the position of grade assistant. She has been engaged in teaching for some time and has had both college and normal training.

Lester G. French and Miss Jessie Buchanan are two others who will be new on the Punahou staff. Mr. French will have charge of the academy chorus and glee clubs, as well as the music in the seventh and eighth grades. He also will act as singing supervisor at Punahou. Mr. French comes from Dennison, Ohio, where he was supervisor of singing in the public schools.

Mr. Buchanan will teach singing in all the grades below the seventh.

## PARENTS MUST DECIDE IF SEX HYGIENE IS TAUGHT THEIR CHILDREN

It is up to the parents of Hawaii whether or not sex hygiene shall be taught in the public schools. Superintendent Kinney has decided upon this course on this important topic. In other words, which is a reputable person asks permission to lecture on sex hygiene in the public schools, the pupils of the school will be required to secure the written consent of their parents to attend. The proposed lecture, which was recently tried by the pupils and teachers of one room in the Central Grammar School, where Doctor Jackson delivered a lecture on sex hygiene. Of eighty pupils in the room, the parents of two were the only ones to object to having their children attend. All the others gave the project their endorsement. In this way the department of public instruction hopes to meet the problem of introducing the teaching of sex hygiene in the schools.

## CONTRACTS ARE AWARDED FOR NEW SCHOOL HOUSES

Contracts were awarded yesterday by the board of supervisors, for the erection of twenty-five new school houses at a total cost of \$12,420. The buildings are to be completed in sixty days. Bidding was close, eleven firms and individuals submitting figures.

The awards are as follows: Ewa, three buildings—H. L. Fernandez, \$1542.

Waipahu, three buildings—H. L. Fernandez, \$1542.

Aiea, three buildings—Freitas & Fernandez, \$1325.

Wailuku, four buildings—Pacific Engineering Company, \$2160.

Kahuku, two buildings—H. L. Fernandez, \$1126.

Wahiawa, one building—Pacific Engineering Company, \$535.

Waimanalo, one building—H. L. Fernandez, \$570.

Manoa, two buildings—Otto Oss, \$875.

Kalihiwaena, two buildings—Otto Oss, \$84.

Kamoliili, four buildings—Otto Oss, \$1720.

## AH HOP LOSES OUT.

Ah Hop and John Nailuu appeared before Judge Monserat yesterday morning charged with fighting. After all the testimony had been heard, the judge told John to go his way and then assessed Ah Hop ten dollars besides the costs of court, which amounted to three dollars and twenty cents.

## TOLD TO COME AGAIN.

Ah Moon, Ah Cheong and thirty-seven of their countrymen faced the court yesterday morning, charged with gambling. After looking over the crowd the judge thought it too much of a task to hear the testimony, so he told them to go away, but to appear again September 9.

## TREATMENT FOR DYSENTERY.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy followed by a dose of castor oil will effectually cure the most stubborn cases of dysentery. It is especially good for summer diarrhoea in children. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.